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long ago as 1888. All admirers of Judge HOLMES' "Lectures on the Common Law" (that is to say, all *readers* of them), will be glad to learn that they have, by M. Lambertenghi's translation, been put within the reach of those who live in the very birthplace of the Civil Law. Not without the aid, we admit, of the more familiar Boston edition, we have examined a large part of the volume before us, particularly the fifth Lecture on "Bailment." The account of the celebrated Southcote's Case—*Caso di Southcote*—sounds strangely in the "soft Italian," and because of this we read with renewed interest of the later development of the doctrine of bailment and of Chief Justice PEMBERTON'S refusal "to follow the law of Lord COKE'S time to such extreme results"—"*di seguire fino a questo estremo il diritto del tempo di Lord Coke.*"

M. LAMBERTENGHI is to be commended for an undertaking that will materially assist Judge Holmes' work in attaining the world-wide reputation which it deserves.

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DIGEST OF INSURANCE CASES FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1891. By JOHN A. FINCH. Indianapolis: The Rough Notes Company, 1892.

Mr. FINCH, of the Indianapolis Bar, prepares annually for the publisher of the insurance journal, entitled *Rough Notes*, a digest of the insurance cases reported during the year in any of the long list of law journals published in the English language. The volume before us represents his latest effort, and it will be welcomed by the profession as a most useful work—what the editor, in his preface, is pleased to call "an indispensable necessity." An examination reveals the usual number of tiresome and dreary decisions, which the editor must, of course, digest, together with the really useful and interesting cases. The Kentucky Superior Court (p. 72) has discovered that where the assured makes truthful answers, and the company's agent writes down false answers, the company cannot defend upon the ground of their falsity. The Supreme Court of Canada is to be congratulated on this decision: "Two marks ("), similar to those used for the word "ditto," placed under the word "no" in a column of answers, in an application for life in-

surance, make an answer which is evasive, if not false, and will vitiate the policy, when the word "yes" should have been written, instead of such mark, to make a true answer" (p. 112). While one possessed of all his faculties might have reached these conclusions unaided, it is well to have judicial sanction for the following proposition: that when a shot in the back of the insured produced total paralysis of the lower part of the body, he was entitled to recover under a policy payable upon "*the loss of two entire feet*" (p. 1).

Mr. FINCH has done his work well. The cases are carefully digested, the classification is good, and the index is remarkably complete.

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THE PURITAN IN HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND AMERICA: AN INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN HISTORY. By DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, A.M., LL.B., Member of the American Historical Association. Two Vols. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1892.

This interesting work belongs, of course, to the domain of political rather than legal history. But the author finds it necessary, in the development of his subject, to deal with the problem of the sources and growth of American institutions and American law, and to discuss the relations which they bear to the institutions and the Common Law of England. It is this portion of the work which will have an especial interest for the professional readers of THE AMERICAN LAW REGISTER AND REVIEW, and it is this portion, and this portion only, which it is proposed to discuss in this notice.

The author, in the opening paragraphs of his introduction, makes short work of the popular assumption "that the people of the United States are an English race, and that their institutions, when not original, are derived from England." He proceeds to show that the institutions of America are very old, being partly Roman and partly Germanic, and that they have come down to us *via* the Netherlands, where were preserved for many ages the Roman institutions and the Germanic ideas of freedom. Our legal